## THE COURTS.

Personal Estate of the Late Rudolph A. Witthaus.

RELEASE OF CHARLES F. BECKER.

Severe Penalties Meted Out to Highway Robbers.

RIVAL ASSOCIATIONS.

In May last Fanny Dougherty, an aged woman and former ouployé of the late Rudolph A.
Witthaus and one of his creditors, through
her attorneys, Messrs. Jacobs & Stak, presented
an application to Surrogate Calvin for letters of
administration on the estate of the deceased, upon kin to administer. In order, however, to prevent the granting of letters on Mrs. Dougherty's petition Mrs. Witthaus, the widow, filed an application for letters of administration, and in her petition alleged that the personal estate left by her husband did not exceed in value the sum of \$1,000. Upon objection having been fled by Mrs. Dougherty to the granting of letters to the widow upon a bond of only \$1,000 the matter was referred by the Surrogate to James J. Traynor to take proof of the facts and report. It was testified on the part of the widow and next of kin that all the personality of the deceased connisted at his death of a watch, flute and guitar. On examination of Dr. Witthaus, a son of the deceased, it appeared that deceased had, in December, 1876, sold by bill of sale to the witness a portion of his furniture, pictures, books, &c., for the sum of \$24,000, and the witness claimed that he had paid the deceased bils sum by releasing him from a debt for about that amount, being interest on \$50,000 from August 30, 1871, to date; that the \$60,000 was for the surrender of an agreement between the son and his father, according to the terms of which the son was to aid his father in the management of his coal estate, which he claimed to have done, and that deceased had never paid anything on account of this indebtedness. The matter came up again yesterday before the Surrogate as to the form of order to be entered upon the decision of the Surrogate, An el-borate opinion was written by the Surrogate, which he concludes as follows:—"On such consideration as I have been able to give the subject it seems to me quite evident that a serious question may arise as to the bonh fides and validity of the bill of sale in question, and I regard it on this evidence to be the duty of the representative of the estate, when appointed in the interest of creditors, to test the validity of that bill of sale for the explanation of the transaction, and the alleged consideration for the transaction, and the alleged consideration for the transact are certainly very unsatisfactory and suspicious. I think that security, to be given by the saturate, in case it shall be adjudged to be such. It is proper also to suggest whether Mrs. Witthaus, the petitioner, considering the relation of the alleged vender of this property, is a suitable person to take charge of that estate and to enforce its rights as against the son. I am of the opinion that the security to be given on issuing of letters of administration in this matter should be at least \$25,000." The Surrogate di part of the wigow and next of kin that all the personalty of the deceased consisted at his death of a

THE UNION TRUST FORGERY. In the case of Charles F. Becker, charged with being implicated in the forgery of the \$64,000 check on the Union Trust Company, before Judge Sutherland, in the Court of General Sessions, a motion was made for his discharge. Some time ago, as already stated in the HERALD, Becker was admitted to bail on the forgery indictment against him in the sum of \$10,000. He was immediately rearrested, as he was leaving the District Attorney's office, on an order of arrest granted on civil proceedings. Becker was conveyed to Ludiow Street Jail. Lest the prisoner might be discharged on the civil proceedings, and that the bail might be invalidated by the surrender of the accused to the Sherifi, a bench warrant was left at Ludiow Street Jail to be executed in the event of Becker's release. Judge Van Brunt, as will be remembered, on Monday vacated the order of arrest in the civil proceedings. On behalf of the prisoner counsel yesterday moved for the windrawai of the bench warrant in the hands of the Warden of Ludiow Street Jail. Assistant District Attorney Herring said he had no official knowledge of the issuing of a bench warrant for Becker's arrest. He had no doubt it had been done as a precautionary measure in order to secure the rearrest of the prisoner, so that his bond might be renewed, thus preventing any possibility of trouble about the bail. Judge Sutherland observed that the detention of the prisoner, who had given bail, after his release had been ordered, was sliegal. He would order the bench warrant to be withdrawn, which was done and Becker was discharged. District Attorney's office, on an order of arrest

HIGHWAY ROBBERS PUNISHED.

As Mary Pagan, a colored woman, was returning through Thompson street, on the evening of the 21st day of June last, a mulatto named John Buciner, about twenty-six years old, approached her and withouf the slightest provocation struck her a sustained were of such a serious nature that she was confined in Bellevue Hospital for six weeks. While lying to the trough the prisoner seized her and robbed her of \$9, her week's wages. The prisoner was tried yesterday, before Judgo Sutherland, in the Court of General Sessions. In his own detence he denied hav-General Sessions. In his own defence he denied having committed the robbery and testified that the complainant was living with him, that she reproached nim in the street, and that he simply pushed her away. The prisoner, who seemed to be unusually intelligent, told a long consecutive story in regard to the occurrence, and was subjected to a rigid cross-examination by Assistant District Autories Herring. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and Judge Sutherland, in passing sentence, observed that to the crime of roobery had been added that of perjury and that under all the Circumstances severe punishment must be inflicted. The prisoner had shown considerable tact and ingenity in his defence. While the Court was addressing the prisoner had shown considerable tact and ingenity in his defence. While the Court was addressing the prisoner had shown considerable tact and ingenity in his defence. While the Court was addressing the prisoner he loudly protested his innocence, saying that he did not care what was done to him and that when he came out of jail he would have revenge. He was sentenced for the term of fitteen years in Sing Sing at hard labor.

A colored man named Charles Johnson arrived in the

colored man named Charles Johnson arrived in the A colored man named Charles Johuson arrived in the city from New Rocholie, and as he was passing through Thompson street another man of color, who gave his name as John Harrison, of No. 9 Clark street, rushed upon him, and, seizing his hand, endeavored to take off a ring. Johnson resisted the uttack and ran away tollowed by the prisoner, who, picking up a brick, struck him on the head and rendered him unconscious. At this stage a police officer appeared on the scene and took Harrison into cussody. The evidence of the complainant in the trial of the case yesterday was corroborated by the officer, and the jury found the prisoner guity. Judge Satherland sent him to the State Prison for the term of nine years.

LADIES AT LOGGERHEADS.

A suit was commenced about a month ago in the Court of Common Pleas by the society Der Deutsch Frauen Verein, composed, as the title indicates, entirely of ladies, against the trustees of the United Lutheran churches to determine whether the plaintiffs' Lutheran churches to determine whether the plaintiffs' association, of which Mrs. Christianna M. H. Bohn is president, or a rival association, of which Mrs. Anna Ottendorfer is the presiding head, represent the original society, incorporated in 1844. It is claimed that the latter society is composed of seceders from the original association. Between the rival associations there is a dispute as to the ownership of \$175. This money has been into court and Judge Larremore yesterday granted an order directing the substitution of the society of which Mrs. Ottendorfer is president as defendants, instead of the United German Lutheran churches.

SUMMARY OF LAW CASES. Judge Van Brunt yesterday, on petition of several directors of the New York Leather Manufacturing Company, granted an order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed and the company dis-

The Wilson charged by Heary Saugster, in his suit for divorce against his wife, Alite Sangster, with hoving been her paramour, is Joseph Wilson and not George Wilson, who once fived with the parties. Thomas C. Holland and Catharine Irving some time. Mr. Wood wanted the suit transferred to the Court of Common Picas, out sudge Pinckney retused to give up the papers. Application was made to Judge Van Brunt for a mandamus directing Judge Pinckney to surrender the papers, and yesterday Judge Van Brunt refused to do this, because the sureties on the bond had not justified.

## DECISIONS.

SUPE ME COURT-CHAMPERS.

By Judge Van Brunt.
Wood vn Processey.—The setting aside of the Judgment and inquest put the case in the same position as though no such processing had set had, and the orientation and the right to remove upon filing an under-

that the special guardian has given any bond, and the order should provide for the disposition of the proceeds of sale.

Keller vs. Strasburger.—I do not see but that the bregularity is faid. Mosion must be granted, with leave to apply for a new order of arrest upon the payment of costs of this motion.

Hewitt vs. Puig.—Motion granted on payment of costs of action and costs of motion.

Anthony v. Bu.—The decisions in this State seem to establish the rule that if the planutiff is entitled to recover at all he must be se entitled when the action is commenced. McMahon vs. Allen, 12 How., 29; Humfager vs. Humfager, 6 How., 3; McCalling vs. Cosby, 4 Box., 603. The plaintiff in this action cannot maintain this action output the facts as they existed at its commencement, as the General Term have decided; consequently subsequent events caunot be pressed into service for the maintenance of the complaint. Motion granted, &c.

Loughran, Jr., vs. Smith.—Motron for injunction denied, with costs.

Lenheim vs. Corbett.—Reference ordered.

In the matter of Durice.—Report confirmed.

Jackson vs. Burns.—Granted on payment of \$10 costs.

Keily vs. Thomas.—Motion denied, with costs. Mem-

Keily vs. Thomas -- Motion denied, with costs. Mem-

Keify vs. Thomas.—Motion denied, with costs. Memorandum.

O'Gara vs. Kearney.—Memorandum.

The People ex ret Sanders vs. Pinckney; Burns vs.
The Mayor, &c.—Motion denied.

Simmons, Jr., vs. Feilows.—Motion granted.

Matter of Nesmith; Funk vs. Funk; Gage vs.
Lamb.—Orders granted.

Jickson vs. Binney.—If counsel will submit proposed order I will examine papers.

Solomon vs. Prestou.—The answer is not so clearly bad as to make it frivolous. Motion denied with \$10 costs to abude event.

Heath vs. Hulse.—I think that the receiver should account and that the creditors should determine whether or not this action should continue. An order to pay a dividend cannot be made until that matter is desermined.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM. By Judge Sanford. Schuchman vs. Oswold et al.; Arrowsmith vs. O'Sul-

van.—References ordered.
Cooper vs. Longworth et al.—Order denying motion o vacate order of arrest.
Appleby vs. Stafford et al.—Referee's report contract and judgment of forceissure and saie ordered.
Kingsbury vs. Kerwim.—Order anying proceedings.
Moers et al. vs. Hoyt et al.—Order amending com-

Kingsbury vs. Kerwin.—Order salving proceedings.
Moers et al. vs. Hoyt et al.—Order amending commission, &c.
Gilman vs. Stevens.—Undertaking approved.
Keys vs. McReynolds.—Order for final judgment.
Falconer vs. Rico.—Order granted and undertaking approved.
Taylor vs. Souren.—Order continuing injunction and appointing Heary C. Blackmore, receiver, &c.
White et al. vs. Isaacs et al.—Order vacating judgment against Solomon Isaacs.
Pflug vs. Conrad et al.—Reference ordered.
Wortman vs. Well et al.—Order appointing Thomas Thurber, Esq., guardian ad litem of infant defeudant Selina Hemier.
In the matter of the petition Schaik, an insolvent debtor.—Petitioner discharged from imprisonment.
Wortman vs. Well et al.; Pierson vs. Ferguson; Sanderson vs. The American National Life Insurance Company; Same vs. Same; Grosvenor vs. The Mayor, &c.; Peters vs. Harrison; Yates vs. Smith et al.; Schuchman vs. Oswold et al.; Same vs. Same; Councily vs. Williams; The People, &c., ex rel. Keating vs. The Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Works.—Orders granted.

By Judge Sedgwick.
Eagan vs. Walsh et al.—Order settled.
COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

COMMON PLEAS - SPECIAL TERM

By Judge Larromore,
Smith vs. Smith,—Application for stay denied.
Smith vs. Smith; Philbrook vs. Crotty et al.—See ecisious.
Ellis vs. The Howe Machine Company.—Commission

Drew vs. Teague and another.—Motion to strike out be answer as snam and frivolous denied; \$10 costs to

the answer as snam and frivolous denied; \$10 costs to be foundant to abide event.

In the matter of Jamison, Jr.—Report confirmed, In the matter of Story; in the matter of Foster; in the matter of Lazan.—Applications granted.

In the matter, &c., of Perkins.—Citation ordered. Third Avenue Savings Bank va. Doyle et al.—Reference ordered. ence ordered.

Darnty vs. Reeves, Jr.; Zuran vs. Conklin.—The
Clerk will place the causes on calendar without an

order.
Endicott and another vs. The Fireman's Insurance
Company.—Application granted without costs to either

Cole vs. Waitzfelder.—Motion granted on payment of costs, also payment of disbursements of commission it new commission be issued.

Rennick vs. Lawrence.—Motion to vacate order granted on conditions, with \$10 costs.

Molleney vs. Weisenbeck.—Motion granted on payment of costs.

MARINE COURT-CHAMBERS.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sinnott.

Rirara vs. Tognatt.—Motion granted.

Weigel vs. Schaaf.—Motion to stay proceedings until costs of former action are paid, &c., is granted, but without costs of motion.

Evans vs. Hoffman.—Motion denied; no costs.

Stuppel vv. White.—Receiver's bond approved.

Low vs. Ely.—Motion for extra silowance granted.

Dayrow vs. Schuerr.—Order resettled and filed.

The National Park Bank vs. Dawson; Renz vs. Leiberner; Schwartz vs. Cohen; Fuches vs. Remhard; O'Donovan vs. Doer; Goldberg vs. Williams; Williard vs. Appleby.—Orders granted.

Swift vs. Crossman.—Motion so far granted that the third parties are directed to pay the money due to the judgment debtor into Court, to the Clerk of this Court, subject to its further order.

Curley vs. Eagleson.—Order modified and filed.

Donobne vs. Rafferty.—Motion denied, without costs.

Ackroyd vs. Powell.—Motion is denied, without costs.

Kasschan vs. Holton.—Affidavit of service defective. See papers with Clerk of Chambers. Curry vs. St. Andrew's Lutheran Church.—Judg-ment for plaints... Winter vs. Hoffman.—Judgment for plaintiff on

answer as sham, &c.
Doogue vs. Seitrecht.—Francis Lawton appointed

granted.
Roberts vs. Snyder.—Motion granted unless terms are complied with.

Baxier vs. Mayer.—Stay of proceedings vacated.

Cazade vs. Rudolph.—Judgment vacated.

Singer vs. Epstein.—Order of arrest vacated on stipu-

granted.
Smith vs. Sullivan; Germania Bank vs. Rono; Gallup vs. Willbrook; Lyall vs. Bamberger; Zweig vs. Pollock; Arnold vs. Conner; Conner vs. Rykert; Shopherd vs. Merret; Ogden vs. Haines; Mamlock vs. Levi; Cohen vs. Spear; Ninth National Bank vs. Baer; Kahn vs. Speigel; Harrington vs. Meyer; Baxter vs. Meyer; Martin vs. May.—Orders granted.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CRIMERS—Held by Judge Van Bruat.—Nos. 46, 51, 50, 79, 80, 83, 128, 181, 204, 261, 263, 269, 279, 289, 295, 295, 314, 316, 318, 319.

COURT OF GENERAL SISSIONS—Part I—Held by Judge Sutherland.—The People vs. Lewis Smith, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Thomas Doeley, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Thomas Doeley, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Thomas Doeley, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Thomas Leonard, burglary; Same vs. Darglary; Same vs. Thomas Leonard, burglary; Same vs. Thomas Leonard, burglary; Same vs. Thomas Leonard, burglary; Same vs. Thomas Leonard, burglary, Same vs. Bird, William Flynn, Thomas Lyons and Patrick H. Gillen, burglary; Same vs. John Sullivan, burglary; Same vs. John McLean and Daniel Kennedy, burglary; Same vs. John McLean and Daniel Kennedy, burglary; Same vs. William J. Freuch, grand larceny; Same vs. Jamos Sullivan, grand larceny; Same vs. Jamos Sullivan, grand larceny; Same vs. Jamos Sullivan, grand larceny; Same vs. Matthew J. Hobson, grand larceny; Same vs. Multim J. Kenny, grand larceny; Same vs. Multim J. Jobson, grand larceny; Same vs. Multim J. Jobson, grand larceny; Same vs. Multim J. Jobson, grand larceny; Same vs. Levy Leonan, bigamy; Same vs. Lewis O'Corben, laise pretonces; Same vs. John McMahon, grand larceny; Same vs. Levy Leonan, bigamy; Same vs. Lewis O'Corben, laise pretonces; Same vs. John Sullary; Same vs. Michael Burus, faise pretences; Same vs. Lewis O'Corben, laise pretonces; Same vs. John Smith, petit larceny; Same vs. Thomas Harrington, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. David Condons, Ballert H. Sylvester, petit larceny; Same vs. John W. Mooney, petit larceny; Same v COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

ALLEGED SEDUCTION.

Suit has been commenced by Counsellor Balawin Strauss in the Kings County Supreme Court in behalf of Catherine McConville, aged seventeen years, against Charles S. Milner, of New York, to recover \$10,000 damages for seduction under promise of marriage. The defendant, who is twenty four years of age, is well off and moves in fushionable society. In the latter part of 1875 the plaintiff was employed as a domestic in the family of the father of the defendant in East Fittieth street, this city, where the latter also lived. She had not been long there before ne displayed, it is alleged, an attachment for her, and made her several presents. She alleges that be subsequently promised to marry her. In September, 1876, the plaintiff gave birth to a child in the Homeopathic Maternity. In Concord street, Brookiyn. Defendant then relosed to fulfill his alleged promise of marriage with the plaintiff, who soon after learned that he had left New York and bad gone to Europe. On August 1 Miss Couville, while in this city with her inother, saw the decidant get off a Third avenue car, and, following at a distance, saw him enter a house in East Eleventh street. She then concutied her lawyer, who obtained an order for the arrest of the delenant. Mr. Miner was taken into custody and was committed to the Ludlow Street Jani in default of \$2,000 bad. to East Fiftieth street, this city, where the latter also

# PARKER'S MISTAKE.

Dr. Edward Rice, of Patenogue, a few days since received \$1 800. His hired man, Waiter Parker, observed the Doctor count the money and take the same into the nouse. On getting up early the followa management was the denies.

N. wman v. Qu. inmage.—This is not an action out my proceeding commenced by petition, and constquently the referee's report must be construed by the Court, and the Court must make a provision for costs if it deems such an action proper. Motion granted, lathe matter of Roblack and others.—I do not see SCHOOLSHIP ST. MARYS.

MER CRUISE-SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION.

The schoolship St. Marys arrived from New London on Monday night and anchored in Gien Cove yester-day. She will remain there until the 20th mat. Commissioner David Wetmore, chairman of the Executive Committee on Nautical School of the Board of Educalon, says that pupils wishing to join the schoolship can do so at Glen Cove up to Saturday next. Applications for orders for examination must be made to him. The pupils are reported to be in good health. When the St. Marys does leave Glen Cove she will finish her pupils are reported to be in good health. When the St. Marys does leave Glen Cove she will finish her cruise in the Sound or adjacent waters. She will finen returu to New York about October 1. There are many letters awaiting the young sailors at the Board of Education. The principal object of this nautical school is to rear American seamen who shall be intelligent and fit for the mercantile service. Capital R. I. Phythian commands the St. Marys, which is not like the old Mercury, a reiormatory ship. She is in reality a school, where, beside being taught how to "hand, reef and steer," the lads acquire a knowledge of geography, arithmetic, spelling and grammar. It is an honor to get a berth on board the St. Marys, and each boy must pass the doctor, pay an admission fee of \$35, and bring with him the following outfit:—Two pairs of shoes or boots, three towels, three hand-kerchitels, one scrub brush, one tooth brush, one hair brush, one clothes brush, blacking and brushes, two combs, thread, needles, wax, tape and outtons.

The nautical training these lads receive on board the schoolship is calculated to make them first rate able scamen. In other words they become lamiliar with the use of the palm and needle; they are likewise langth how to put two ends of a rope together, and to fit, set up and "rattle down" rigging. Their education in practical seamanship is thorough, and all of those who have graduated from the St. Marys have reflected credit upon their seasoing alma mater.

The training of the boys on board the St. Marys is an improvement on the system for years in use on board of Mr. Green? East Indiamen, which left london monthly with fifty or sixty naval apprentices on board.

#### THE GREAT BRIDGE.

The engineers in charge of the work on the New York approach of the East River Bridge are getting all ready for the erection of the steam derrick necessary for the work. The excavation for the foundation of that part of the first Florentine arch next to the anchorage pier is finished, and is over fifteen feet in depth, being two feet below the high water line of the river. The workmen are busy manufacturing the concrete on the top of which the stones will be laid and are dilling in the cribbed excavation with it. It is now filled in to the depth of three feet. The concrete, which is made at the side of the excavation, is composed of chips of traprock, cement and sand worked to the requisits consistency with water. Engineer Collingwood, when asked if he expected to have any more trouble with the water which had so rapidly filled in during the excavation, necessitating the use of a small steam pump with a capacity of about two hundred gallons per minute, said that they did not expect much, as it could be easily managed. The work of wrapping with small wire at intervals of a loot and a half the two down-stream strands was commenced yesterday morning. feet below the high water line of the river. The work-

MONUMENT TO J. H. ROOSEVELT.

The managers of the Roosevelt Hospital, Ninth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, have determined to raise a nonument on the grounds attached to the institution to the late James Benry Roosevelt, its benevolent founder, who bequeathed the land and ample funds for the erection of the buildings and for the permanent maintenance of the hospital. The memorial will be maintenance of the hospital. The memorial will be pyramidal in shape, and will be composed of two huge pieces of grante, each over six feet high. A raised shield and flowers are to ornament the upper portion. Under this is a piece of scrollwork, on which is cut the words, "Qui Plantavit Curabit." A portion of the upper sione is polished, and is to have the following inscription in raised letters:—"James Henry Roosevelt, the generous founder of this bospital, born in the city of New York, November 10, 1800; died November 30, 1863. A man upright in his aims, simple in his habits and sublime in his benefactions." The pedestal is finished, but the inscription is not yet cut.

The Roosevelt Hospital may be considered free. Out of 1,600 patients admitted during the year to charge of any kind was made to 1,450. The staff of physicians include several of the most emicent and experienced members of the medical profession. The income is \$90,000 annually. The officers of the institution are:—Adrian H. Muller, president; Royal Phelps, vice president; Merritt Trimble, treasurer, and John M. Knott, secretary.

INCREASE OF INSANITY.

#### INCREASE OF INSANITY.

Some very startling and suggestive facts are set forth by Dr. R. L. Parsons, Medical Superintendent of the New York City Lunatic Asylum, in his recent report. It would appear that insanity among women is ncreasing at a fearful rate. The 478 patients admitted to the institution last year were all women, and the of January last was 1,359, of whom only ten were males. During the past ten years the Doctor says the annual increase in the number of tennale patients admitted to the institution under his care has amounted on the average to more than ten per cent of the number under treatment at the beginning of each year. The number of female patients at the asylum on the last of January, 1867, was 516. Year by year it increased until 1873, when it reached 985. The following year there were 1,049 female patients, and now the number is gradually and steadily rolling toward a second thousand, which will be reached at the present rate of increase in 1881. The Doctor argues that these facts ought now to be carefully studied by the authorities, who should make proper provision for the anticipated increase. The of January last was 1,359, of whom only ten were social condition of the women now in the City Asylum offers an interesting study. Forty-three are farmers' daughters; 37, laborers' wives; 26, domestics; laborers' daughters, 19; merchants' daughters, 5 only the smallest class. Only 2 of these female patients were blonders; 157 had brown hair and 120 had gray eyes. Of the 475 patients admitted has year 123 suffered from melancholts and 265 from mania in one phase of another.

## BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Jacob Steinberger, Herman Steinberger, and Adolph Steinberger, composing the firm of M. J. Steinberger's Sons, wholesale dealers in millinery goods at No. 509 Broadway, have filed a petition for a composition in bankruptcy to their creditors, and the case has been referred to Registrar Little to take further preceedreferred to Registrar Little to take further proceedings. The terms of their offer are twenty-three and one-third cents on the dollar of their unsecured indebtedness, payable in three equal instalments, in three, six and nine months, by promissory notes, with satisfactory indorsement. The firm made an assignment in June to Maurice Werthelmer, their inhebtedness amounting to \$144.255, and their assets are valued at about \$40,000. Registrar Little has called a meeting of the creditors to act on the proposition, to be held on August 23.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the firm of Behning and Diehl, manufacturers of pianos, corner of First avenue and 124th street, by ten of their creditors who have claims amounting to about \$5.000. Their total habituses will probably not exceed \$25,000. Mr. Ferdinand Traud was recently appointed receiver by the Supreme Court in the suit of

# MUNICIPAL NOTES.

Mayor Ely yesterday returned from a few days' vacation at Saratoga and assumed his official duties.

One removal—Nicholas O'dearn, messenger—and two appointments-John Quinn, messenger, and George McHugh, clerk-were announced yesterday in

the Comptroller's office. The Sinking Fond and Board of Apportionment The Sinking Fund and Board of Apportionment with meet in the Mayor's office this afternoon.
The charges against Jacos J. Banta, Inspector of Weights and Measures, will be investigated to-day.
Painters are at work in the City Hall renovating the soiled waits of the interior of the building.
Comptroller Keily vesterday signed warrants amounting to \$11,103 27, and transmitted them to Mayor Ely for his countersignature.

The Mayor has approved of the Aldermanic resolution directing the Comministence of Public Works to put the several drinking fountains in different parts of the city in working order.

The Cautolic Protectory yesterday received a warrant from the city for the amount of \$19,692 32.

## NO CORNED BEEF.

For some time past the storekeeping tobacconists have been making war on the street venders of cigars. claiming in extenuation of their action that the China men and Jews thus engaged pay no tax to the government, and are injuring the legituate trade of those ment, and are injuring the legitumate frace of those who do. The latest victim of this holy war is Aaron Wolf, who keeps a cigar stand in front of No. 217 West street. Aaron was taken before Commissioner Shields yeaterday charged with seiling cigars without a license. "Dem's not eigars, Schudge," said he, "dem's cabbages leaves, so help me, Mosez. It isn't no tabocco in 'em."

"Well, where is the corned beef?" asked the Commissioner.

oner.
"I don't sell me some corn beel; noding but cabbages leaves,"
"Weil then," said the Commissioner, "I'll have to
hold you in \$500 ban for seiling cabbage without
corned beet," and Aaron, having no ban, went to

## OSCEOLA COOPER'S ESTATE.

on the 2d of August, left au estate, personal, amounting to \$25. In the papers of administration on this microscopic estate the dead man is described as "a gentle-man," Letters of administration have been issued to his widow, Sarah Jane, by the Surrogate. Osceola's next of kin are William and Jane Marsuall, his nephew and nices. MASHING A DISTILLERY.

CROOKED WHISKEY IN THE TWELFTH WARD-HOW . THE ILLICIT INDUSTRY WAS BROKEN UP-ONE PRISONER CAPTURED.

Among the hilly paths and rock-bored cuts that contitute the streets of a large portion of that section of Manhattan Island known as Manhattanville was the scene of an exciting raid yesterday morning before the majority of the people of New York had taken their morning meal. The block where the raid took place is ounded by the Boulevard, Tenth avenue, 129th and 130th streets On the southwest corner is situated a Just beyond it, on 130th street, is another building of similar structure. These buildings were formerly used by the National Car Spring Manufacturing Company, but are now, and were last week, supposed to be vacant. The locality is a very lonely one, the vacant lots being covered with bushes and quite overgrown

As a benighted traveller was passing along the road several nights ago, thinking of the hard times and his inability to live on water alone, a pleasant odor of a beverage once familiar to his thirsty lips was waited to his panting nostrils by the night air. It was a veritable whiff of whiskey, and good whiskey at that. Stopping, surprised, the gentleman came to the cou-clusion that a lurking "drap o' the crathur" was the cause of the peculiar aromatic odor that filled the air. But beyond the smell and the two large buildings standing black and grim before him in the foggy air nothing could be perceived. The gentleman, further employing his analytical powers, began to suspect that

nothing could be perceived. The gentleman, further employing his analytical powers, began to suspect that the "crooked" was being misulactured near that locality. He communicated his suspicions to some of his friends, and the rumor hasly reached United States Revenue Officers Willis and Grawford. These gentlemen proceeded on a smelling tour and succeeded in locating the strongest odor in a portion of the old lot near the two buildings.

After all the preliminaries nast been arranged the officers, under the supervision of General Max. Weber, carlied on Captain Leary, of the Thirtieth precinct, yeaterday mortaing, and informed him that they had strong suspicions that an illicit distiliery was being run in his precinct. The Captain was surprised, but immediately detailed five of his officers to aid in searching for the place. At half-past seven the mon started out from the police station, and passed down Lawrence street to the scene of action. The sun had just risen, but the thick clouds and foggy atmosphere rendered it difficult to see very far ahead. Not a word was spoken, the mon taking their places by a preconcerted arrangement. One officer was stationed on each side of the block and one between the two buildings, while the revenue officials undertook the task of scarching for their prey. All were armed, as it was feared, should the still be guarded by many men, that there might be a desperate encounter. The marshals entered the larger building and explored all the floors. They found steps loading from the ground floor to the root; but there was no one on the root, and the building appeared to be empty. Just as they were about to leave it a ray of light, coming through a creak, revealed to them the passage to the cellar. They quickly descended, and lound what they had so long been in search of. In the ceilar was a large suill and apparatus, all in working order. In the vat were 2,000 gallons of mash, all ready for distillation; several hogsheads of molasses, and about one nunderground passage. They followed it

worm, still, mash and all were rendered unfit for turther use.

THE ARREST.

While these scenes were taking place inside the building William Kehoe, the police officer stationed on the Tenth avenue side of the block, was keeping his ionely watch, intending to cut off the distillers' retreat, should they come that way. He was concealed in the bushes, awaiting the progress of events. Soon he was attracted by the noise of falling stones and sand. Soon after a head protraded from the earth and finally a body, with a red shirt on it and smelling strongly of mash, emerged from the ground. Seeing that the man was alone Officer Kehoe put aside his pistol and arrested the man. If made no resistance and quietly followed the officer to the station house. The other policemen came up and were soon joined by the revenue officials.

The gentlemen appeared at Commissioner Shields' office yesterday alternoon in high glee at their important capture. The prisoner, who gave his name as Thomas Smith, was brought down from the thirtieth precinct and head in \$2,000 bail. Being unable to fornish this amount he was committed to Ludiow Street Jait. His examination was set down for to-morrow alternoon at three o'clock. The officials regard this seizure as a very important one. They are about to institute investigations to discover the real ownersor 'backer' of the still. It was evident that the man arrested was only a night hand employed to see that the still was properly led.

## NOT UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

PARK AVENUE AND ITS INHABITANTS DEPRIVED OF LIGHT-THE PARK AND GAS COMMISSIONS SHIFTING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The inhabitants of Park avenue have a controversy with the Park Commission, but chiefly with President nue is an ornamental park, with openings here and there for light and air for the Fourth Avenue Ratiroad cars. The owners of property on this avenue appear to have had special privileges until a few days ago and say that they could have legally prevented the Fourth Avenue Company from laying their tracks on this part of the road. These privileges, however, they yielded on certain conditions as to the ornamentation nd maintenance of the road, and the forty feet in the centre were given over to the city. The four lamps at the cerner of each of the ornamental crossings have been lit by the Gas Commission of the city until about a year ago, when, after a severe legal contest between the Gas Commission and the Park Commission, the the Gas Commission and the Park Commission, the latter succeeded in obtaining a decision that all the parks of the city, including such avenues as Park avenue, were under the charge of the Park Commission for maintenance and lighting. The appropriation for the parks by the Board of Apportionment was, however, considerably reduced, and Fresident Martin, in reducing the expenses of the department, decided to discontinue the lighting of lamps in all the smaller parks, and only partially to light Central Park, Madison square, Union square and the Battery.

A PROTEST AND PETITION.

The property owners and residents of Park avenue presented a petition to the Park Commission praying for the lighting of the lamps in the centre of the avenue. This petition included the following influential sames, and the patitioners represented more than \$10,000,000 worth of property:—Commodore Garrison, Recorder Hackett, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. Litbly, Brown Brothers, Howard Potter, Rev. Dr. Vincent, Corporation Counsel Whitney, Congressman Barney, Mr. Henry L. Clinton, Mr. Charles Wall and Dr. Holland.

land.
On the 28th of June the Park Commission passed a land.

On the 28th of June the Park Commission passed a resolution authorizing the treasurer to issue orders to the Metropolitan Gas Lighting Association and the Central Gas Lighting Company to light the lamps in Park avence. This the Gas Commission refused to do, on the ground that a legal decision had been obtained that these lamps were under the charge of the Park Commission. In a letter to the petitioners President Martin says that "it would have seemed to have been the object of the Legislatore, in providing for a gas commission, to throw additional safeguards around such contracts. It such object was intended, ligiting the lamps upon the parks and places would stand upon the same footing as lighting the lamps unto streets. He respectfully suggests that a fair interpretation of section 73 will include the lighting under the tas Commission of the public lamps, either situated in the parks or the streets."

During the progress of this controversy the lamps remain unlighted, and the mashitants of Park avenue complain that the darkness affords large lacilities to thieves and dangerous characters. In this assertion they are supported by the police of the precinct.

## THE CATY'S HEALTH.

REPORTS OF THE SANITARY BUREAU AND BU-REAU OF VITAL STATISTICS-CONDEMNED FRUIT.

To the Board of Health yesterday Walter D. F. Day, M. D., made the following report of fruits condemned by the inspectors appointed by the Board July 26,

1877:—
Apples—Barrels, 85; baskets, 26; bushels, 14. Pears—
Barrels, 78; baskets, 87; crates, 3. Watermelons—
3,642; barrels, 5; lots, 14. Muskmelons—Barrels, 74; lots, 2. Peaches—Crates, 68; baskets, 31. Egg Plaute—
Barrels, 14. Plums—Crates, 6. Grapes—Basket, 1. Commers—Crates, 4.

During the week ending August 11 inst. the Special Visiong Corps visited 5,883 houses, 31,277 families, preserved for 1,633 sick of indrea and distributed 1,093 excersion tickets for the floating hospital of St. John's Guide.

number of deaths reported for the week 105 were in institutions, 336 in tenement houses, 176 in houses containing three families and less, 1 in hotels and boarding houses, 7 in rivers, boats, streets, &c.

\*\*COMPARATIVE DEATH RAYE.\*\*

The annual death rate per 1,000 persons living, of the estimated or enumerated population, according to the most recent weekly returns of Philadelphia, was 24.67; St. Louis, 13.27; Chicago, 25.88; Baltimore, 31.63; Boston, 28.69; New Orieans, 31.85; Cleveland, 28.27; Charleston, 31.4; Savannah, 38.68; Lowell, 29.22; Worcester, 22.79; Cambridge, 20.78; Fall River, 29.43; Lawrence, 34.85; Springfield, 11.13; Lyan, 10.76. Monthly reports:—Buffalo, 18.10; Elimira, 16.94; Seims, 17.45; Lansing, 2.53; Harrisburg, 13.60; Nashville, 39.96; Knoxville, 11.77; Memohis, 31.92; Norlolk, 20.60; Petersburg, 41.16; Wilmington, N. C., 14.40; Jacksonville, 12. Foreign cities—Weekly reports:—London, 21.1; Liverpool, 25; Brimingham, 22.1; Manchester, 23.1; Gasgow, 20.9; Edinburgh, 15.9; Dundee, 11.5; Duolin, 17.7; Belfast, 25; Cork, 29; Brussels, 21; Autwerp, 19.6; Ghent, 25.3; Buda-Pesth, 46.6; Paris, 23.2; Home, 25.7; Turiu, 33.3; Venice, 25.4; Bertin, 50.2; Minich, 36; Breslan, 30; Vienna, 22.6; Trieste, 39.2; Coponhage, 24.3; Stockholm, 26.9; Christiania, 10.5; Amsterdam, 21.7; Rotterdam, 22.2; The Hague, 22; Calcutta, 20.7; Bombay, 60.8; Madras, 108.4; Geneva (with suburbs), 20.8; Basie, 23.7; Berne, 23.2; Warsaw, 31.37.

#### WICKED BETRAYAL.

LAURA REED'S SAD FATE-A FAIR YOUNG LIFE EXTINGUISHED AND A CHILD OF SHAME LIVING -A HEARTLESS AND SHAMELESS FATHER.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, August 12] On Friday the "through express" from the East on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road pulled up corpse of a young woman of twenty-four, slight, girihossily lifted from the car to an undertaker's wagon. Yesterday a little funeral cortêge consisting of a couple of carriages wended its way slowly to Wesleyan Cometery, where the last mortal remains of fair Laura Reed were awaiting the last sad rites, and in the presence of the few relatives, and, strange to say, her alleged seducer, were laid away in their last resting place; while a little homeless, nameless wait, only a month upon the seas of time, lifted up its tiny voice in the little town of Elmore, 100 miles away, and wept at the absence—a long, and absence—of its mother, over whose sudden death hangs, and perhaps will forcate, motherless girl, the daughter of a well-to-do and generally respected citizen of the West End, retiring, nodest, associating with few outside her own family acquaintances, among whom was a married Sabbath school teacher, never suspected of any improper relations with those of the opposite sex, suddenly discovered to be enciente, sent "out of town" to hide her shame, furnished a "home" among strangers and with

relations with those of the opposite sex, suddenly discovered to be enciente, sent "out of town" to hide her shame, furnished a "home" among strangers and with but indifferent treatment, deserted apparently after the birth of her child, dying suddenly after having recovered from the sickness of childbirth, perhaps by her own hand, and leaving intimations, perhaps proof, that her home acquaintance and Sabbath school toacher, the husband of the woman to whom she looked as a mother, was the father of her fatherloss child. Nine years and George W. Reed, a native of this city, the father of the unfortunate young woman, whose wife had died siter several years of insanity, leaving two daughters, Laura and Nettie, then but twelve and fitteen years old, formed the acquaintance of James I. Reynolds, then residing in New York. Reynolds being a married man and without children Mr. Reed proposed that he and his wife should come West with him and that they should set up housekeep ng together, Reynolds' wile to have the care of the girls and attend to the duties of nousekeeping. This proposition was accepted and the two families linked their fortunes.

A TERRIBLE DISCOVERY.

After residing for a time on York street they rented a beautiful residence, No. 292 Wade street, where, until within a few months, tney lived together and where the mistortunes of the lair Laura overtook her. During the early portion of the period mentioned the girls had become members of the Methodist Guarch, of which Reynolds and his wife were also respected members. Together they attended York Street Methodist Church, Mr. Reynolds instructing, as he still does, a class of young laddes in the Sabbath school. Sometimes the whole family went together and sometimes only Laura and Roynolds alone. Things ran on smoothly in this way for eight years, until, iess than a year ago, just after the absonce of R ynolds wife in the East, it was discovered that Laura had always enjoyed an enviable reputation for modesiy and virtue and honor in every seense of the word positive had been developed until the receipt of the letter published below, which, if substantiated, points to James Reynolds, who had enjoyed her father? confidence, and as well, it seems, the confidence of the members of the church to which they belonged. There were, previous to the receipt of the letter mentioned, rumprs to this effect, and it is indeed alleged that the unfortunate Laura stated to Mrs. Davis, an intimate friend residing on the same street, that she "did not go away from home for it." Reynolds' general reputation, however, is good, and his friends relues to believe him ganity of the alleged action. The fact, however, that Laura had few, if any, gentlemen friends or even acquaintances, coupled with the statements in the letter published below that the intimacy began when she was but seventeen, or about a year after the date of the union of the two families, is accepted by some as another indication that the charge is correct.

Was it suicing?

Whether or not the unfortunate Laura perished by her own hand is as yet uncertain, though, as seen below, there is a fear that such was the case. She had, it is said, frequently threatened suicide after her discovery of ner condition, and the fact that she had it is said, frequently threatened suicide after her discovery of ner condition, and the fact that she had entirely recovered from the lillness occasioned by child-birth, and that her last sickness was but of a very short duration, strenutions somewhat this suspiction. It is suspected also that she had inherited in a slight degree the linsanity of her mother, and it seems probable that should the theory of suicide prove true it will be traced to this cause.

A woman's latter.

A remarkable letter has been received by parties in this city relating to the unfortunate girl's death, and conclusions drawn from her correspondence and dying statements, which it will be seen charges clearly and unequivocally the responsibility in the case upon Reynolds, and also makes serious charges of neglect against the

The above letter was written by a woman. Its tone

seems to be that of one who was in the last of the dead girl.

## TOOMBS CHALLENGED.

A SCENE IN THE GEORGIA CONSTITUTIONAL

CONVENTION.
[From the Atlanta Constitution, August 8.] A very lively little row was raised in the Committee

of Revision on Monday evening. When some question involving the rights of railroads to arrange an arbi-During the week ending August 11 inst. the Special Visiting Corps visited 5,535 houses, 31,277 families, prescribed for 1,635 sick confiders and distributed 1,953 exoursion tickets for the floating hospital of St. John's Ginto.

There were 625 deaths reported to this Bureau during the week ending August 11, which is a decrease of twenty-five deaths compared with the number reported during the corresponding week of 1850. The actual mortality for the corresponding week of 1850. The actual mortality for the week ending August 4 was 605, which is 110.2 below the average mortality for the corresponding week of the past year and represents an annual death rate of 25,145. The deaths of children under five years of ago are steadily diminishing. The number reported for the past week showed a decrease of 100, of which 20 were from distribution from the corresponding week of the past week showed a decrease of 100, of which 20 were from distribution from the control of the corresponding to the past week showed a decrease of 100, of which 20 were from distribution from the control of the corresponding to the past week showed a decrease of 100, of which 20 were from distribution from the control of the corresponding the deaths in tenement houses are also decreasing, 336 having been reported during the past week, against 375 for the week previous. Of the tetal

#### OUR COMPLAINT BOOK

(Nors. - Letters intended for this column must be accompanied by the writer's full name and address to insure attention. Companies who are unwilling to comply with this rule simply waste time in writing. Write on only one side of the paper. - ED. HERALD.]

To THE EDITOR OF THE REBAID:—
Please throw some light on the management of the Industrial Exhibition Company, of this city. What are the prospects of the "premium bonds" being ever redeemed?

INVESTIGATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD;-Permit me to ask a question concerning the present

Excise law. Must a small tavers keeper pay the same amount of money for a license as the owner of the Fifth Avenue Hotel?

A. F. E.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-The free bath at West Fitty-first street has a notice stating that it will be open on Sundays until six P. M., but on arriving there on Sanday last at five o'clock I was told that there would be no more aumitted that day.

REFORM.

HARDSHIPS OF GROCERY CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-I desire to direct attention to the long hours in the I desire to direct attention to the leading retail grocery stores. They are open from seven in the morning until nine o'clock at night, and employes, when holidays come around, rarely get more than a tew hours of each. The public could remedy this by making their purchases earlier.

GROCER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Permit me to call the attention of the Common Council to the fact that though they have passed as ordinance forbidding the use of bells by junkmen and corress pediers (the latter generally commence about nine at night), they still use them as if there was no law in force. The police have not received any orders regarding them. What is the use of the Common Council making laws when they have not the power te enforce them?

A GROWLER.

A NEW BATH IN BOWLING GREEN PARK.

NEW YORK, August 13, 1877. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

The congratulations of the juvenile classes of thu great city are nereby tendered to the authorities for The opening at new pushe to the public took place yes-terday, which was boys' day. To-day will, it is sup-posed, be men's day. The above must be true, or I should not, with mine own eyes, have witnessed two graceful, but nude, young gentlemen engaged in na-tatorial exercise around the fountain, surrounded by a group of admiring losterers of both genders. A CONSTANT READER.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:I wish to caution visitors to the Catskill Mountain House against a small but very annoying trick played upon myself and many others on the occasion of our leaving that hotel last Saturday. We started at naif-past

seven A. M. to catch the train passing Catskill at five seven A. M. to catch the train passing Catakill at five minutes past eleven, giving us three hours and thirty-five minutes to do a distance of loss than thirteen miles; but unfortunately none of us passengers understood the necessity that existed for allowing ourselves to be fleeced in the shape of a fee to the dirty-looking man who handled the ribbons. We remonstrated with him for driving so slow and unnecessarily stopping so often, but the effect was only a slower gait and more stops, and the result—arriving at the Catakill dock after the forry-boat had leit and just in time to see the cars on the other side move slowly on to New York. Moral—Fee the rascelly driver or miss the cars.

O. P. Q.

#### WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

We wish to occupy a small space in your "Complaint Book" on behalf of the Protestant Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal Sunday schools of this city. We chartered the boat Chancellor, belonging to the Starin Transportation Company, for an excursion up the Hudson to Rockland Lake on Wednesday last. The arrangement was that the boat would be exclusively for the use of the Sunday schools and their friends, and that it would land us within a very short distance of a pleasant grove, where we would find all the appliances for the accommodation of so large a number of children. We have been deceived, and we think it right that the proprietors of the boat and the public, too, should be informed of the following, among other facts:—First, the boat took nearly two hours longer to make the trip than we were sesured it would. Second, there was no grove within three miles of the landing and that was on the other side of the lake, in consequence of which we had in reality no place for a pionic and our school festivity was in part spoiled. Third, the boat stopped on the way and took a number of passengers, some of whom acted very immodestly. Fourin, a person in the employ of the boat was permitted to sell liquor, notwithstanding our protests and remonstrances.

THE COMMITTEE. Transportation Company, for an excursion up the

## MANAGEMENT OF THE PUBLIC PARKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I reside in Harlem, and for years past have been in the habit of visiting with my family Mount Morris vided for visitors we have dropped off going there altogether. This summer we have made it a practice o take the Harlem boats to Peck slip, and from thence by ferryboat and cars to Washington Park or Fort ourselves to our hearts' content. On the occasion o our first visit to Washington Park we seated ourselves under a magniticent shade tree on the Myrtle avenue side, spread the cloth and were about to enjoy the good things our basket contained, when a police officer came along and addressed us thus:—"Sir, you are not permitted to sit here, it being reserved ground, but there are other locations, on the other side of the park, equally shady and suitable for your purpose, which I will show you if you accompany me." Of course we accepted his kindiy offer, and were highly pleased with the change. At the De Kaib avenue side of the Park are two playgrounds, specially reserved for croquet parties and children, where every facility is afforded for rational amusement and employes of Wachington Park to say that visitors there are treated with the most polite consideration; that the order maintained is excellent, and that the Park, from its elevation and the view that can be obsained therefrom, it unequalled in this or any other country. Hundreds of children's lives annually are saved from the airing which they receive in this park. "Honor to whom honor is due" is a wise maxim, as well as just, and my object in troubling the public's friend—the Herath—is to carry this principle into execution. The Park officials of New York should pay more attention to the conduct of their employes and to the providing of reasonable facilities for recreation in the public parks under their management, which have cost the people so much to build and maintain.

L. M. C. our first visit to Washington Park we seated ourselves

#### OVER-ZEALOUS POLICEMEN. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

One evening last week, while walking along the new dock at the foot of West Tenth street, my attention was attracted by quite a number of young men and boys who were bathing in the water. I was surprised to think they would make themselves so bold, as the dock was well filled with women and children, but after a second glauce I saw that one and all were attired in suits which quite satisfied me that all was right. As I stood watching their different antics in the water a somewhat sober looking policeman brushed past me with the remark "that he would soon make them with the remark "that he would soon make them scatter." I was amazed. What offence were they guity of? Were they not clad? I waited for the result. He was soon joined by five or six others. In the course of a lew moments two officers procured a small boat, while the remaining four hued the side of the pier, in order to cut off all means of escape of the swimmers. I will here state that the dock is built in a somewhat peculiar form. When the tide is at its height the bathers can go benesin the dock and dely the boldest policeman to interfere with them. In fact, they are quite as secure as if they were in an iron cage. Well, away rowed the lat policemen, and still the boys continued swimming until the officers were within about twenty lect of them, when they sought refuge in their watery hiding place. It can easily be guessed how secure they left, for one of the number began singing the popular air of "Don't Get Weary." But the officers did get weary waiting and after a short time they retired from the scene somewhat crestfation. At the time the officers were making in a time they retired from the scene somewhat crestfation. At the time the officers were about coming in at the upper end of the dock, and they should have been there at the time, as their services were much needed. Now I would ark what harm is it for a young man or boy to bathe if he provides himself with suitable garments? The boys whom I saw last Wednesday evoning were, from the youngest to the eldest, all well attired. They were no more offensive than the bathers at Rockaway or any other watering place. Why, then, deprive the young of their "welcome dip?" Were they to make themselves disagreeable to the eye I would not for a moment detend them, but I think it is quite as outrageous for the police to interfere with those that do not cover their forms. We all know that when the same as ever. It the police should succeed in arresting one or more of them, let the judge before whem they are brought instruct the officers in future to sarrest only these scatter." I was amazed. What offence were they